

ATTACHMENT 2

GRANT & HACKH'S
**CHEMICAL
DICTIONARY**

[American, International, European and British Usage]

*Containing the Words Generally Used in Chemistry,
and Many of the Terms Used in the Related
Sciences of Physics, Medicine, Engineering,
Biology, Pharmacy, Astrophysics,
Agriculture, Mineralogy, etc.*

Based on Recent Scientific Literature

FIFTH EDITION

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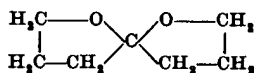
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oxethyl Ethylol. The 2-hydroxyethyl radical, $\text{CH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot$. Cf. *ethoxy*.

oxetone $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2 = 128.2$. 1,6-Dioxaspiro[4.4]nonane. The heterocyclic spiro compound



Oxford process The separation of nickel from copper by means of sodium sulfide. Cf. *Mond process*.

oxgall Bile from the gallbladder of oxen; used in the textile and printing industries.

oxid Oxide*.

oxidase* See *enzymes*, Table 30.

oxidation Originally, o. meant combining with oxygen; later it also indicated combination with electronegative elements. Now it has a broader meaning: an augmentation of the valence number of an ion or atom as the result of the loss of one or more electrons, thereby making it more electropositive. Cf. *hydroxylation, reduction*. **o. base** A dye produced by oxidative means; as, nigrosine. **o. number*** The o. n. of an element in any chemical entity is the charge which would be present on an atom of the element if the electrons in each bond to that atom were assigned to the more electronegative atom. Thus, for MnO_4^- , the o. n. of Mn is VII; that of O is -II. For CH_4 , the o. n. of C is -IV; that of H is I. Rules consider: (1) H as positive in combination with nonmetals; (2) organic radicals as anions; (3) the groups NO and CO as neutral; (4) a bond between atoms of the same element to make no contribution to the o. n. Where doubt may exist, the o. n. should be shown by Stock nomenclature, q.v. For o. n. (or o. states) of the elements, see *electron configuration (under electron)*, Table 27. Cf. *valency*. **o. process** A reaction that increases the proportion of oxygen or acid-forming elements or radicals in a compound. **o. reaction** Electronation reaction. A reaction accompanied by a correlated reduction in the valence number of another element. **o.-reduction indicators** See *oxidation-reduction indicator under indicator*. **o.-reduction potential** r_H , r_H . Redox potential. The potential acquired by an inert electrode, e.g., platinum, immersed in a reversible oxidation-reduction system, e.g., $\text{Fe}^{++}/\text{Fe}^{3+}$; measured by the ratio of the oxidized and reduced forms. $r_H = \log 1/pH_2$, where pH_2 is the hydrogen gas pressure. **o. state** The degree of oxidation corresponding to a given o. number, q.v. **o. value** A constant of oils. The degree of oxidation (as grams of I per 100 g sample) when a fat dissolved in carbon tetrachloride is oxidized by potassium dichromate in glacial acetic acid.

oxidative coupling The formation of a high-molecular-weight polymer when an organic compound with activated hydrogens reacts catalytically with an oxidizing agent.

oxide (1) A binary compound of oxygen generally with a metal, M_2O (basic), or nonmetal, NO_x (acidic), containing the anion O^{2-} . (2) Used instead of "ether" in some languages.

acid ~ An oxygen compound of nonmetals; as, SO_2 , P_2O_5 , which give oxyacids with water. **amphoteric** ~ An oxygen compound of the heavy metals; as, ZnO , Fe_2O_3 , which may form weak acids and weak bases. **basic** ~ An oxygen compound of metals; as, Na_2O , Al_2O_3 , which give bases with water. **hydrous** ~ An amorphous colloidal substance, which is neither a definite hydroxide nor a definite crystalline hydrate. **inert** ~ An oxygen compound which forms neither acid nor basic compounds, as CO, N_2O . **metal-modified** ~ A refractory made by adding small amounts of refractory metals to refractory oxides. **per** ~ See *peroxide*. **primary** ~ See *primary oxide*. **sub** ~ See *suboxide*.

oxidimetry The use of an oxidizing agent in volumetric analysis.

oxidize To cause to unite with oxygen; to increase the proportion of electronegative elements or radicals.

oxidizer Oxidizing agent.

oxidizing The act of oxidation. **o. agent** A substance that (1) yields oxygen readily, (2) removes hydrogen from a compound, or (3) attracts negative electrons; e.g.: the common oxidizing agents are O_2 , O_3 , Cl_2 , KMnO_4 , $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, KClO_3 , HNO_3 , H_2O_2 . **o. flame** The outer zone of a gas flame containing an excess of air. Cf. *reducing flame*. **o. reaction** See *oxidation*.

oxidoreductases* See *enzymes*, Table 30 on p. 214.

oxidoreduction See *oxidation-reduction potential*.

oxime* Hydroxyimino*. A compound (cis or trans) containing the o. radical, $=\text{C}:\text{N}:\text{OH}$; a condensation product of aldehydes or ketones with hydroxylamine. See *aldoximes*.

acet ~ See *acetoxime*. **ald** ~ See *aldoxime*. **amid** ~

Amide oxime* A compound containing 2 o. radicals.

dimethylidi ~ Dimethylglyoxime*. **form** ~ See *nitrolic acid*.

glucose ~ See *glucose oxime*. **lact** ~ See *lactoxime*.

oximide $(\text{CO})_2\text{NH} = 71.0$. The imide of oxalic acid.

Colorless prisms obtained from oxamic acid by dehydration.

cyan ~ See *cyanoximide*.

oximido The oxime* group.

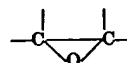
oximinoketone A compound of the type $\text{R} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{C}:\text{NOH}$, which gives a blue color with ferrous iron.

oxine 8-Quinolinol*. **thio** ~ 8-Mercaptoquinoline.

oxindole $\text{NH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CO} = 133.2$. 2-Indolinone, 2-

oxindoline. Colorless needles, m. 126, soluble in hot water.

oxirane (1)* Ethylene oxide*. (2) Epoxide. Describing the oxygen atom of the epoxide ring.



methyl ~ Epoxypropane.

oxirene $\text{CH}:\text{CH}:\text{O}$. **methyl** ~ 1,2-Epoxypropene*.

oxo (1)* Prefix indicating the $=\text{O}$ group; as, in aldehydes and 2-oxopropanoic acid, $\text{MeCO} \cdot \text{COOH}$. (2)* Infix indicating the anionic ligand O^{2-} . **o. acids** (1)* Acids containing an o. group, as, phosphonic acid, $\text{HP}(\text{O})(\text{OH})_2$. (2) Ketone acids.

1-o.butylt See *butyryl*. **o. compounds** Compounds having an o. group, excluding carboxylic acids. See under element;

as, oxovanadium ions. **1-o.decylt** See *decanoyl*. **1-o.-9-**

octadecenylt See *oleoyl*. **1-o.pentylt** See *valeryl*. **o. process**,

o. reaction The manufacture of alcohols by catalytically

reacting an olefin with water-gas under pressure and reducing

the resulting aldehyde: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \rightarrow \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CHO} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot$

CH_2OH . If carbon monoxide and water are used, an acid

results. **1-o.-2-propenylt** See *acryloyl*.

oxomalonic acid Mesoxalic acid*.

oxomonocyanogen $\text{CNO} = 42.2$. Oxam. A gas prepared by

heating cyanogen in oxygen.

Oxone Trademark for a bleaching preparation, whose active

constituent is potassium peroxosulfate.

oxonite An explosive: picric acid dissolved in nitric acid.

oxonium **o. compounds** An addition or double compound of

an organic oxide with strong acids or their salts; as,

$[\text{Me}_2\text{OH}]\text{Cl}$, dimethyl oxonium chloride. **o. ion*** H_3O^+ . The

monohydrated proton.

oxophenic acid Pyrocatechol*.

Oxsoralen Trademark for methoxsalen.